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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/328,607	06/09/1999	SWARUP ACHARYA	ACHARYA3-6-8	7017

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EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/328,607

Applicant(s)

ACHARYA ET AL.

Examiner

Rachna Singh

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 June 1999.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 and 28-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 and 28-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application, filed 6/9/99; amendment filed 10/24/02.
2. Claims 1-24 and 28-35 are pending in the case. Claims 25-27 have been cancelled. Claims 33-35 have been added. Claims 1, 17, 21, 28, 30, and 33 are independent claims.

Priority

3. Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al., US Patent 6,230,196, 5/8/01 in view of Rose, US Patent 6,085,199, 6/4/00.

In reference to independent claim 1, Guenthner teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses. Compare to ***“displaying a multilink as a hyperlink, the multilink providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files, each of the plurality of***

files having a respective unique electronic address". See columns 6-8. Guenthner teaches that in response to the request, the routine seeks a plurality of HTML documents having links to the requested resource (a linked page or object). See figures 3 and 4. Guenthner generates a menu of options from which a particular site is chosen; however, the menu of options is not presented on the client computer; however, Rose discloses a method of reporting multiple files in various formats for a single file in storage in a network file system. Rose teaches a "Directory" function which calls the file system to list all of the files in the directory upon coming across a file with multiple formats (compare to ***"generating a menu of options, at the client computer, in response to a user's selection of a multilink to a plurality of files"***). Rose teaches that in surfing the Internet, many files having a plurality of formats are available (i.e. an audio file can be available in a .wav format or .mid format). Rose's invention teaches a method in which the user is presented with a listing of the files indicating the format in which the file can be delivered from the server. Upon the user's selection of a particular format, the user judges which site or webpage to navigate to (compare to ***"transmitting, from the client computer, a request for a user-selected file associated with a user-selected option"***). See columns 1-6. Rose's invention does not mention a "multilink"; however, Applicant has defined multilink as "logical point of access to multiple files that is not directly related to a particular physical reference". Rose teaches using the directory as a method of reporting multiple virtual (no physical reference) files in various formats for a single native file. See abstract.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Guenthner with Rose as both are concerned with transmitting one of a plurality of links. It would have been obvious to combine Guenthner's multilink for providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files with Rose's directory function which calls to list all the files to the user since Guenthner does generate an internal directory of related links to the multilink. Modifying Guenthner with Rose so that the menu that is generated is actually present on the client computer would have been obvious since it provides the user with the ability to select from the links.

In reference to claim 2, Guenthner teaches a method in which each multilink is associated with a plurality of files. See columns 6-8.

In reference to claim 3, Rose teaches a method in which the user selects one of a variety of format options available upon which the appropriate file is transmitted. See columns 1-6. It would have been obvious to combine Guenthner's multilink for providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files with Rose's directory function which calls to list all the files to the user since Guenthner does generate an internal directory of related links to the multilink. Modifying Guenthner with Rose so that the menu that is generated is actually present on the client computer would have been obvious since it provides the user with the ability to select from the links.

In reference to claim 4, Guenthner teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses. See

column 6-8. In Rose's system, the server determines which format was chosen and downloads the selected file accordingly. See column 5. Both Rose and Guenther teach identifying electronic addresses of user-selected files.

In reference to claim 5, Guenther teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses. See column 6-8.

In reference to claims 6 and 7, Guenther teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses. Thus Guenther teaches parsing a plurality of electronic addresses of a single multilink URL. The directory of options is generated by calling the file system to list all files and for each real file, creating an option. See figure 4 and column 5, lines 17-26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an electronic address associated with these files since they are located on a server. Moreover, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a program to identify the files in the file system since a program is utilized to execute certain functions within a computer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Guenther with Rose as both are concerned with transmitting one of a plurality of links. It would have been obvious to combine

Guenthner's multilink for providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files with Rose's directory function which calls to list all the files to the user since Guenthner does generate an internal directory of related links to the multilink. Modifying Guenthner with Rose so that the menu that is generated is actually present on the client computer would have been obvious since it provides the user with the ability to select from the links.

6. Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al., US Patent 6,230,196, 5/8/01 in view of Rose, US Patent 6,085,199, 6/4/00, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Airth, "Navigation in Pop-up Menus", pages 115-116, 1993.

In reference to claim 8, Guenthner generates a menu of options from which a particular site is chosen; however, the menu of options is not presented on the client computer; however, Rose discloses a method of reporting multiple files in various formats for a single file in storage in a network file system. Rose teaches a "Directory" function which calls the file system to list all of the files in the directory upon coming across a file with multiple formats (compare to ***"generating a menu of options, at the client computer, in response to a user's selection of a multilink to a plurality of files"***). Rose teaches that in surfing the Internet, many files having a plurality of formats are available (i.e. an audio file can be available in a .wav format or .mid format). Rose's invention teaches a method in which the user is presented with a listing of the files indicating the format in which the file can be delivered from the server. While Rose and

Guenthner do not teach a pop-up display, Airth teaches that navigational pop-up menus were well known in the art at the time of the invention. See page 115.

In reference to claim 9, Rose's invention teaches generating a list of menu options upon coming across a native single file with a plurality of files. Thus having a program associated with the list generation would have been obvious since Rose's system does call the file system to list all the files within the single native file.

In reference to claim 10, Rose teaches a method of calling the file system to list all the files for generating a directory of options. This step is performed prior to generating the directory. See figure 4. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Guenthner with Rose as both are concerned with transmitting one of a plurality of links. It would have been obvious to combine Guenthner's multilink for providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files with Rose's directory function which calls to list all the files to the user since Guenthner does generate an internal directory of related links to the multilink. Modifying Guenthner with Rose so that the menu that is generated is actually present on the client computer would have been obvious since it provides the user with the ability to select from the links.

7. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al., US Patent 6,230,196, 5/8/01 in view of Rose, US Patent 6,085,199, 6/4/00 and Airth, "Navigation in Pop-up Menus", pages 115-116, 1993 and further in view of Foley et al., US Patent 5,706,502, 1/6/98.

In reference to claims 11 and 12, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to utilize proxy computers within a network as a method of increasing performance. Thus transmitting a file containing a multilink URL to a proxy computer would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to save time and expedite requests for a multilink URL that identifies a plurality of files. Rose does not disclose appending the computer program to the file; however, Foley teaches a portfolio file including references to a set of project files. These project files can be local to the first computer or to a web page URL. Foley also teaches organizing executable programs into these portfolios. Foley's invention discloses that it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to import certain software programs to a file. See columns 2-4. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to append the computer program to the file as taught by Foley to the system of generating a directory of files as taught by Guenthner and Rose since Foley's system allows a user to carry out various functions using program code such as the claimed generation of a menu.

In reference to claims 13 and 14, Foley teaches transmitting the file to the first computer (client computer). See columns 2-3. The rest of claims 13 and 14 are rejected under the rationale used above in reference to claims 11 and 12.

8. Claims 15-24 and 28-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al., US Patent 6,230,196, 5/8/01 in view of Rose, US Patent 6,085,199, 6/4/00 and further in view of Foley et al., US Patent 5,706,502, 1/6/98.

In reference to claim 15, Rose's directory consists of hyperlinks associated with various file formats. See column 4.

In reference to claim 16, Rose teaches a single native file that is linked to a plurality of files in different formats, thus the menu of options comprises of a "multilink" in the sense that it contains a logical point of access to a plurality of links.

In reference to claims 17, 21, 28, and 30, Guenthner teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses. Compare to ***"displaying a multilink as a hyperlink, the multilink providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files, each of the plurality of files having a respective unique electronic address"***. See columns 6-8. Guenthner teaches that in response to the request, the routine seeks a plurality of HTML documents having links to the requested resource (a linked page or object). See figures 3 and 4. Guenthner generates a menu of options from which a particular site is chosen; however, the menu of options is not presented on the client computer; however, Rose discloses a method of reporting multiple files in various formats for a single file in storage in a network file system. Rose teaches a "Directory" function which calls the file system to list all of the files in the directory upon coming across a file with multiple formats (compare to ***"generating a menu of options, at the client computer, in response to a user's selection of a multilink to a plurality of files"***). Rose discloses a client computer for calling for a listing of all files in order to generate a directory. See

rejection for claim 7 above. Rose does not teach appending the first computer program to a file transmitted by the servicing computer; however, Foley teaches a portfolio file including references to a set of project files. These project files can be local to the first computer or to a web page URL. Foley also teaches organizing executable programs into these portfolios. Foley's invention discloses that it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to import certain software programs to a file. See columns 2-4. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to append the computer program to another computer program as taught by Foley to the system of generating a directory of files as taught by Guenthner and Rose since Foley's system allows a user to carry out various functions using program code such as the claimed generation of a menu.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Guenthner with Rose as both are concerned with transmitting one of a plurality of links. It would have been obvious to combine Guenthner's multilink for providing a logical point of access to a plurality of files with Rose's directory function which calls to list all the files to the user since Guenthner does generate an internal directory of related links to the multilink. Modifying Guenthner with Rose so that the menu that is generated is actually present on the client computer would have been obvious since it provides the user with the ability to select from the links.

In reference to claims 18 and 22, Foley's computer is implemented in a network environment which consists of a server. Thus assembling the programs from the

components of various Internet nodes would be done on a server computer. See columns 1-4.

In reference to claims 19 and 23, it is well known in the art to utilize a proxy computer to expedite the request between a client and server computer thus using a proxy computer for relaying the communication would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

In reference to claims 20, 24, 29, and 31, Foley teaches a method in which the user can import certain software programs for execution with a file. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to append the computer program to certain types of files such as those containing multilink URLs since the user can specify which files should have the computer program appended to them.

In reference to claim 32, Rose discloses a network server computer for accessing files and providing program execution to the individual computers. See column 1.

Claims 33-35 are rejected under the same rationale as claims 1, 5, and 7 respectively above.

Response to Arguments

79. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Guenthner teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers

in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses. See rejections above.

Applicant further argues that Rose does not provide a disclosure of generating a menu of options. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Rose displays multiple links corresponding to a single file in a directory/web-page which is essentially a “menu of options”. In view of Guenthner, Rose illustrates generating a menu of options responsive to the selection of a multilink. Please see rejections above.

In reference to claim 5, Guenthner teaches a method of dynamically generating a webpage in response from a client, the web page having a hypertext reference identifying a linked page supported on each of a set of other servers in a network. The hypertext reference links to a plurality of files having different network addresses.

In reference to claim 6, Guenthner teaches parsing a plurality of electronic addresses that identify the requested page. Please see rejection above.

In reference to claim 8, please see rejection above.

In reference to claims 9 and 10, Applicant argues a web page of Rose containing multiple hyperlinks is not analogous to a menu; however, a menu is simply a list of options from which a selection can be made. Rose’s directory is a menu in that it supplies a list of options from which selections can be made. Moreover, Guenthner generates an internal menu of options. See figure 3.

In reference to claims 17-24, Applicant’s arguments are similar to those of claim 1. Please see above.

In reference to claims 28-32 and 33-35, Examiner's position is maintained for similar reasons as stated above.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US Patent 6,035,330 Astiz et al.

US Patent 6,408,296 Acharya et al.

US Patent 5,867,162 O'Leary et al.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh at 703.305.1952. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at 703.308.5186.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is 703.305.3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

After-Final	703.746.7238
Official	703.746.7239
Non-Official/Draft	703.746.7240

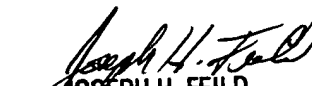
Hand-Delivered responses should be brought to Crystal park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Rachna Singh
January 8, 2003


JOSEPH H. FEILD
PRIMARY EXAMINER